L 20748-66

ACC NR: AP6010286

not differ from the ideal by more than 0.15%. When write and read pulses were 4 μsec in duration, the nonlinearity of the device did not exceed 0.1%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 34 formulas.

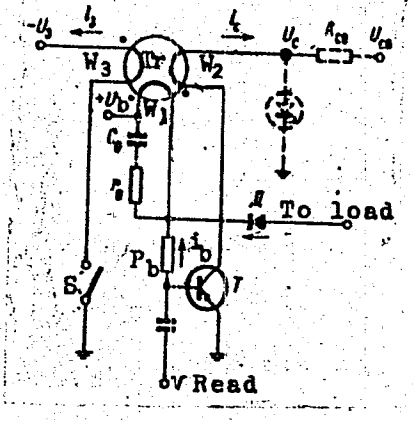

Fig. 1. Analog memory circuit

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 18May 65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4224 [BD]

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEVA, V. N.

"On instances of facultative parasitism of queen bees",
Authors: A. N. Mel'nichenko, V. N. Dmitriyeva, E. A. Filimonova, and T. N. Chirkina, (In Indes; third author: Filimonova, Z. A.), Uchen. Zapiski Gor'k. gos. un-ta, Issue 14, 1949, p. 73-79, - Bibliog: 12 items.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

DMITRIYEVA V.N.

AUTHORS: Dmitriyeva, V.N., Bezuglyy, V.D. 32-8-10/61

TITLE: Polarographic Determination of Hydroquinone in Methylmetacrylate. (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye gidrokhinona v metilmetakrilate)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 8, pp. 914-915 (USSR)

ABSTRACT Hydroquinone is often used as inhibitor in the polymerization of methylmetacrylate (in doses 0,1-0,001 %). The potential of the recovery of quinone in hydroquinone lies within the domain of positive values. Ammonium nitrate is used as base in the polarographic determination of hydroquinone, since it is well soluble in anhydrous solution. The polarography was here first performed in alcohol-water media in the base of a 2 % NH_4NO_3 solution with 20% methylalcohol. The waves of the hydroquinone diffusion flux were distinctly to be seen on the polarograms. Then the polarography was carried out in the alcohol-ether medium and the base of the same electrolyte. In this case the hydroquinone wave showed a displacement toward the side of positive potential values and lay so close to the base wave that its measurement was made impossible. Then it was tried to determine the hydroquinone in methylmetacrylate by evaporation of the latter. The result showed an error of about 32% which is to be explained by the fact that the vapor partially took the hydroquinone with it. By prolonging the evaporation process a reduction of the error to 10% was brought about; In the course of further investigations a practically useful combination of solvents

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Polarographic Determination of Hydroquinone in Methylmetacrylate 32-8-10/61

was found, namely: 4,5 volumes alcohol, 2,5 volumes water, and 3 volumes methylmetacrylate. The obtained polarographic curves on the NH_4NO_3 base yielded good measurement conditions. In order to avoid the acid-reaction influences, it is recommended here to use thoroughly crystallized NH_4NO_3 or to add red methyl or an alcohol solution of KOH for the purpose of reaching the desired reaction. There is 1 illustration, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Factory for Dental Products. (Kharkovskiy zavod zubovrachebnykh materialov)

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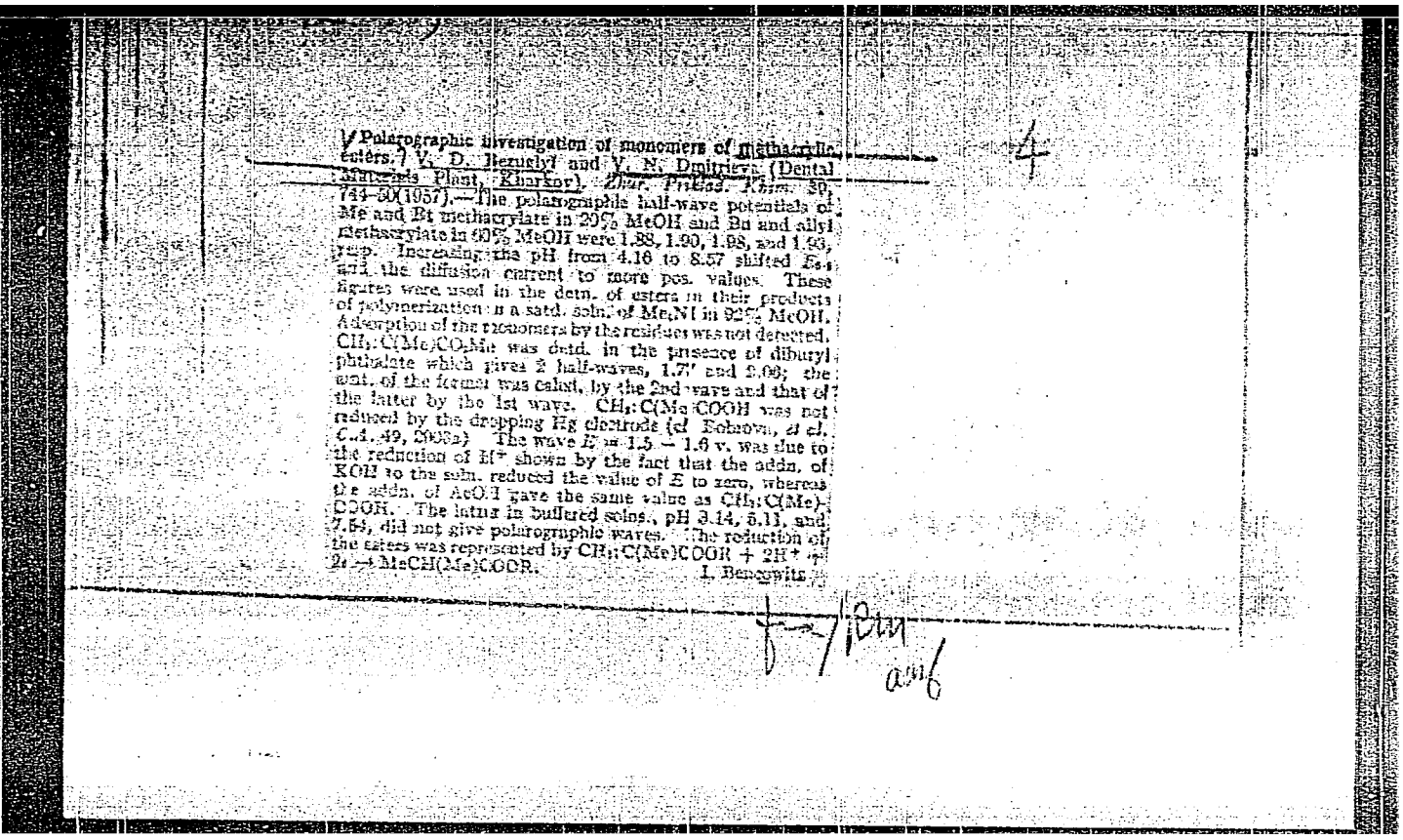
Card 2/2



Polarographic investigation of monomers of methacrylic esters. V. D. Ilenushyl and V. N. Dmitrieva (Dental Materials Plant, Kharkov). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 30, 744–50(1957).—The polarographic half-wave potentials of Me and Bt methacrylate in 20% MeOH and Bu and allyl methacrylate in 60% MeOH were 1.88, 1.90, 1.98, and 1.93, resp. Increasing the pH from 4.18 to 8.57 shifted $E_{1/2}$ and the diffusion current to more pos. values. These figures were used in the detn. of esters in their products of polymerization in a satd. soln. of Me_4NI in 92% MeOH. Adsorption of the monomers by the residues was not detected. $CH_2:C(Me)CO_2Me$ was detd. in the presence of dibutyl phthalate which gives 2 half-waves, 1.71 and 2.06; the wave of the former was calcd. by the 2nd wave and that of the latter by the 1st wave. $CH_2:C(Me)COOH$ was not reduced by the dropping Hg electrode (cf. Bobrov, *et al.*, *C.A.* 49, 2903a). The wave $E_{1/2}$ = 1.5 – 1.6 v. was due to the reduction of H^+ shown by the fact that the addn. of KOH to the soln. reduced the value of E to zero, whereas the addn. of AcOH gave the same value as $CH_2:C(Me)COOH$. The latter in buffered solns., pH 3.14, 5.11, and 7.64, did not give polarographic waves. The reduction of the esters was represented by $CH_2:C(Me)COOR + 2H^+ + 2e \rightarrow MeCH(Me)COOR$.

I. Benowitz

AUTHORS: Bezuglyy, V. D., Dmitriyeva, V. N. SOV/64-58-5-13/21

TITLE: Polarographic Determinations of Dibutylphthalate (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye dibutilftalata)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 5, pp. 312 - 314 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results are given for the above mentioned determinations in polymethylmethacrylate and in the mother liquors which are formed in the production of the latter according to the emulsion method. A saturated solution of tetramethylammonium iodide in a solution of 92% methanol in water was used as background for the experiments. The methanol was purified according to the method described by Kol'tgof (Ref 8). The polarograms mentioned show the presence of two waves which corresponds to the presence of two carbonyl groups coupled with double bonds, each of which can be reduced at the dropping mercury electrode. A scheme is given for the reduction mechanism of dibutylphthalate, while the potentials of the half-waves obtained are given to be -1,77 Volt and -2,06 Volt. The differences in these values from those of Whitnack (Vitnak) (Ref 4) are explained by the fact that different backgrounds were used. Calibration diagrams were plotted according to the results obtained with a pure dibutylphthalate. In the

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case of the latter a linear dependence of the diffusion current of both waves on the concentration may be seen. The determinations carried out with the polymethyl methacrylate showed that the first polarogram wave of the reduction of dibutylphthalate is clearly visible, while the second coincides with that of methyl methacrylate. The corresponding working methods employed for the measurements of the polymethyl methacrylate and the mother liquor are described. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Eksperimental'naya laboratoriya Khar'kovskogo zavoda zubovrachebnykh materialov (Experimental Laboratory of the Khar'kov Factory for Dental Materials)

1. Dibutyl phthalate--Determination 2. Acrylic resins--Polarographic analysis

AUTHORS: Bezuglyy, V. D., Dmitriyeva, V. N. SOV/32-24-8-10/43

TITLE: The Application of the Polarographic Method in Investigations on Some Synthetic Materials (Primeneniye polyarograficheskogo metoda pri issledovanii nekotorykh plastmass)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 8, pp. 941-947 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experimental results of the above-mentioned experiments are given. Synthetic materials in the acrylate group were investigated, and methods were worked out for determining methyl methacrylate, dibutyl phthalate, salol, benzoyl peroxide, and hydroquinone. Data obtained in this same area by Heyman and Shubenko (Ref 1), Korshunov and Kuznetsova (Ref 2), Bobrova and Matveyeva (Ref 3), and Ryabov et al (Ref 4) are also given. It was found that methacrylic acid is not reduced at the dropping mercury electrode. The polarogram obtained from the ethyl esther of methacrylic acid was used in the analysis of plexiglass, emulsion powders, reaction mixtures, and other materials. Procedures are given for carrying out these analyses. A polarogram of the nitrile of acrylic acid was also obtained. In studies on dibutyl phthalate a cali-

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bration curve was plotted, and the first of the two polarogram waves indicated the possibility of determining this compound in the presence of methyl methacrylate. In further experiments salol was reduced at the dropping mercury electrode and on a background of $N(CH_3)_4J$ gave a wave at $E_{1/2}$= -1.91 volts where the height of the wave is proportional to the concentration. A polarogram of benzoyl peroxide was made using various backgrounds, among them those used by Lewis and Quackenbush (Lyuis i Kvakenbush) (Ref 16). Work by Bogdanetskiy and Eksner (Ref 22) is also mentioned. Hydroquinone was found to be reduced at a potential of $E_{1/2}$= +0.43 volts.
There are 9 figures, 2 tables, and 23 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy zavod zubovrachebnykh materialov (Kharkov Plant for Dentists' Supplies)

5(4)
AUTHORS: Bezuglyy, V. D., Dmitriyeva, V. N. SOV/32-24-12-12/45

TITLE: Polarographic Determination of Methyl Salicylate (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye metilsalitsilata)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12, pp 1446 - 1447 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since the methyl ester of salicylic acid contains a double bond at the carbonyl group it can be reduced at the mercury electrode. In the work reported here the methyl salicylate was determined polarographically on a background of 0.5 n $(CH_3)_4NJ$ and $(CH_3)_4NOH$ in methanol-water solutions of varying methanol concentration. A 0.1 M solution of methyl salicylate in 92% methanol served as a standard. The polarograms were made on an apparatus from the "Geologorazvedka" Plant using a galvanometer with a sensitivity of $2.94 \cdot 10^{-9}$ Ampere/mm. A polarographic wave (Fig 1) was observed at $E_{1/2} = -2.02$ Volts the height of which varied linearly with the methyl salicylate concentration. The constant

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of the diffusion current K = 4.38; $\lg\frac{I}{I_d-I}$ is represented graphically as a function of E (Fig 2); α = 0.63, i.e., the reduction process is irreversible. Using the equation of Il'kovich n was found to be 1.84 (n = the number of electrons which are necessary to reduce one molecule). The effect of pH was determined by neutralizing an acid mixture similar to the universal buffer mixture of Britton-Robinson (boric acid was replaced with phenol) with a 0.2 N solution of tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide. In alkaline medium (pH= 11.61) a value of $E_{1/2}$ = - 2.18 Volts was obtained. The method described here was used to analyze the mixture which is found in pocket inhalators of the "ingafen" type (58.9% phenamine, 26.7% eucalyptus oil, and 14.4% methyl salicylate). There are 2 figures and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy zavod zubovrachebnykh materialov (Khar'kov Plant for Dental Materials)

DMITRIYEVA, V. N.

79-2-4/64

AUTHORS: Bezuglyy, V. D., Dmitriyeva, V. N., Dorofeyev, V. V.

TITLE: Polarographic Investigation of Aminoacetophenones (Polyarograficheskoye issledovaniye aminoatsetofenonov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obschey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 308 - 317 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reduction of acetophenone and some of its derivatives was investigated in a number of works (references 2 - 8). It became evident that the reduction in an acid and in an alkaline medium takes place in different manners and that 2 waves are observed within certain limits of pH. In the present work the polarographic behavior of o-, p- and m-aminoacetophenones was investigated. The o--aminoacetophenone was synthesized according to the following scheme:

$$C_6H_5CH{=}CHCOOH \xrightarrow{HNO_3} NO_2C_6H_4CH{=}COOH \xrightarrow{Br_2} NO_2C_6H_4(CHBr)_2COOH$$

$$\xrightarrow{NaOH} NO_2C_6H_4C{=}CCOOH \xrightarrow{t^o} NO_2C_6H_4C{\equiv}CH \xrightarrow{H_2} NH_2C_6H_4C{\equiv}CH \longrightarrow$$

$$\longrightarrow NH_2C_6H_4COCH_3.$$

Under these conditions the para-isomer also forms beside the o-aminoacetophenone. The separation of o- and p--isomers was performed during the process of synthesis. The m-amino-

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Polarographic Investigation of Aminoacetophenones

phenone was produced by the reduction of m-nitroacetophenone according to Ruppe, Braun and Tsimborskiy (reference 10) with ammonium sulfate and by subsequent purification through repeated recrystallization from water or diluted alcohol. The p-aminoacetophenone was obtained in the acetylation of anilido acid with acetyl chloride (reference 11) in the acetanhydride and subsequent hydrolysis of the N-acetyl derivative of p-aminoacetophenone and the separation of p-aminoacetophenone. The measurements were performed with the polarograph ФГ-8 with a mercury droplet electrode. The scheme of the reduction of aminoacetophenones may be represented in the following manner: In an acid medium -

$$NH_2C_6H_4COCH_3 + 2H^+ + 2e \longrightarrow NH_2C_6H_4CHOHCH_3.$$

In an alkaline medium:

$$NH_2C_6H_4COHCH_2 + 2H_2O + 2e \longrightarrow NH_2C_6H_4CHOHCH_3.$$

The results of the investigation: 1) The peculiarities of the polarographic behavior of o-,m- and p-aminoacetophenones on the mercury droplet cathode were investigated. 2) The polarographic fundamental constant of the isomers was determined: $E_{1/2}$, I_d, n. It was found that in the acid domain (pH < 6,5) a wave can be observed whose $E_{1/2}$ simultaneously with the increase in pH shifts in the direction of the negative potential values. In solutions with pH > 8

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a wave is seen whose $E_{1/2}$ remains constant on a further change of pH. In the range of pH 6,5 - 8 two polarographic waves can be observed for the isomers. 3) The action of the position of the amino group in aminoacetophenones upon their polarographic activity is shown: in the ortho- and para-position the amino group displaces the reduction potential of the carbonyl group to the negative side, in the meta-position the amino group shows practically no influence on the amino group at all. 4) The possibility for the determination of isomers of the aminoacetophenones in the case of simultaneous occurrence was investigated.

The authors thank A. Ye. Lutskiy for his participation in the discussion of the results obtained. There are 8 figures, 2 tables, and 16 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Plant for Dental Materials, Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute (Khar'kovskiy zavod zubovrachebnykh materialov i Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Dmitriyeva, V. N., Dezuglyy, V. D. SOV/79-28-8-4/66

TITLE: Polarographic Investigations on p-Nitrosodimethylaniline (Polyarograficheskoye issledovaniye p-nitrozodimetilanilina)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 8, pp. 2021-2028 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There is not a great deal of literature on the polarographic reduction of nitroso compounds. A few chemists have investigated 1-nitroso-2-naphthylamine, p-nitroso-diethylaniline, p-nitrosophenol, and 1-nitroso-2-naphthol (Refs 1, 4). The polarographic reduction of N-nitrosoamine is considered in a series of papers (Refs 5-7). The authors of the present paper investigated the reduction of p-nitrosodimethylaniline at the dropping mercury electrode, since nothing has appeared in the literature about this. The polarograms, curves, and tables in the experimental section give the following results: The most important polarographic constants of p-nitrosodimethylaniline were determined. It was found that this compound gives two polarographic waves at the dropping mercury electrode (reduction); one wave is produced in acid and the other

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Polarographic Investigations on p-Nitrosodimethylaniline

in base, and each varies in proportion to the concentration. In several acid solutions two waves were produced at the same time. The mechanism of the reduction of the nitrosodimethylaniline was worked out and the number of electrons involved in the reduction was calculated by two different methods. This number is 4. The practical application of the results is indicated for the quantitative determination of p-nitrosodimethylaniline in synthetic reactions of this compound. There are 8 figures, 3 tables, and 11 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1957

DMITRIYEVA, V. N.

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.

Polarographic determination of benzoyl peroxide in several plastics.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.2:298-305 F '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod zubovrachebnykh materialov.
(Benzoyl peroxide) (Polarography)

DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; BEZUGLYY, V.D.

Polarographic determination of salol. Apt.delo 8 no.2:17-19 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz eksperimental'noy laboratorii Khar'kovskogo zavoda zubovrachebnykh materialov.
(SALOL) (POLAROGRAPHY)

5(3)

AUTHORS: Dmitriyeva, V. N., Bezuglyy, V. D. SOV/32-25-5-10/56

TITLE: Polarographic Determination of Butyl Methacrylate in Plasticized Polybutyl Methacrylate (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye butilmetakrilata v plastifitsirovannom polibutilmetakrilate)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, p 555 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method brought here is based on those already described in publications for the polarographic determination of the esters methacrylic acid (Refs 1, 2), as well as of dibutyl phthalate (I) and other derivatives of phthalic acid (Refs 3 - 6). Plasticized polybutyl methacrylate (II) is analyzed, containing (I) as plasticizer in an amount from 8 to 10 times larger than the free monomer. The content of butyl methacrylate (III) and that of (I) may be determined separately. Polarograms were taken on an FG-8 polarograph with an Hg-drop electrode. The lower Hg layer served as anode, while a 0.02 n $(CH_3)_4NJ$ solution (in 94% methanol) with 4-6% benzene was used as background. A 0.05 m solution of (III) and 0.025 m solution of (I) in methanol was used as standard. Both esters are reduced on the

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Hg-drop electrode, in which connection (III) exhibits the reduction wave $E_{1/2}$ = - 1.99 v, and (I) $E_{1/2}$ = 1.77 v - 2.06 v, respectively (Fig). The accuracy of determination was tested on artificial mixtures and proved satisfactory (Table). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy zavod zubovrachebnykh materialov (Kharkov Factory of Dentistry Materials)

05720
5(3), 15(8) SOV/32-25-10-9/63

AUTHORS: Bezuglyy, V. D., Dmitriyeva, V. N.

TITLE: On the Application of the Polarographic Method to the Identification of Plastics.

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, pp 1180-1184 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A polarographic method for the qualitative determination of various plastics was developed; it provides a dry distillation of the synthetic material, as well as its bromination- or nitration products. The method according to A. V. Ryabov and G. D. Panova et al (Refs 3,4), with some modifications, was used for preparing the bromination products. The distillate is collected in methanol, neutralized (if necessary), possibly brominated, and then polarographed. A polarograph of type SMG-8 with Hg dropping electrode was used. The values of the potential semiwaves of some compounds (polymethylmethacrylate, polystyrene, polyisobutylene, etc) were found in publications, the semiwaves of other substances were determined by means of samples of a known composition. The testings of polyisobutylene and natural rubber are indicated as examples. The distillation products of

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On the Application of the Polarographic Method to the Identification of Plastics

these substances had to be brominated to obtain polarogram waves (Fig 1). The results are in good agreement with those found by A. V. Ryabov et al (Ref 4). The distillation products of polymethylmethacrylate and polystyrene ($E_{1/2}$ = -1.91 v, and -2.34 v, respectively), as well as their bromination products ($E_{1/2}$ = -0.02 v and +0.14 v) (Fig 2) can be directly polarographed. The analytical method described takes 2 - 2.5 h. The analytical results of various experiments, as well as those obtained for polyethylene, polychlorovinyl, polyisobutylene, polymethylmethacrylate, polybutylmethacrylate, "aminoplast", "fenoplast" and others, and their bromination- and nitration products, respectively are indicated (Tables 1,2). There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy zavod zubovrachebnykh materialov (Khar'kov Works of Dental Materials); Khar'kovskiy filial instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov (Khar'kov Branch of the Institute of Chemical Reagents)

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77346
SOV/79-30-1-7/78

AUTHORS: Bezuglyy, V. D., Dmitriyeva, V. N., Dorofeyev, V. V.

TITLE: Polarographic Study of Aminoacetophenones. II. N,N-Dimethyl- and N-Acetylaminoacetophenones

TITLE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 1, pp 38-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Continuing their previous studies (ZhOKh, 28, 308, 1958), the results of which disclosed dependence of the polarographic characteristics of o- and p-aminoacetophenones on the position of amino-groups, the authors seek to establish a relationship between the polarographic data and different groups present in the molecules, and the state of the latter in solutions, under different conditions. Five of the six isomers of the experimental two compounds were made by known methods, and purified until their mp were the same as those given in the literature. The sixth isomer, m-N,N-dimethylaminoacetophenone, was made as follows: m-N,N-dimethylaminoacetophenone hydrochloride was precipitated by

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passing HCl through its ether solution, and the precipitate was washed with ether, dissolved in water, boiled with animal charcoal, and filtered. The amine was formed by adding sodium hydroxide to the filtrate; the product was steam-distilled, its crystals in the distillate filtered out, and the rest of the filtrate extracted with ether. The colorless needles obtained after recrystallization had mp 41° C. The polarographic behaviour of the 6 isomers was examined using a dropping Hg cathode, and the principal polarographic parameters determined in buffered and nonbuffered solutions. The half-wave potentials measured by comparison with saturated aqueous calomel electrode are illustrated in Fig. 1 for one of the isomers. The polarographs for the other 5 isomers are of similar type; the slight differences depend on the isomerism of the aminoacetophenones and on the nature of substituents. The experiments proved that all 6 isomers are reduced at the mercury electrode, but at somewhat different pH values. The differences are interpreted from the point of view

Polarographic Study of Aminoacetophenones. II. N,N-Dimethyl- and N-Acetylaminoacetophenones

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SOV/79-30-1-7/78

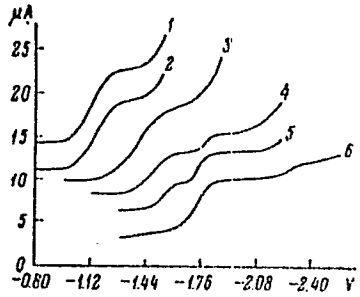

Fig. 1. Polarographic waves of o-N,N-dimethylaminoacetophenone against the background of buffer solutions with different pH values: (1) 2.2; (2) 3.75; (3) 6.13; (4) 7.26; (5) 10.29; (6) 11.54. Depolarizor content = 1.55 mmol/liter.

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Polarographic Study of Aminoacetophenones. II. N,N-Dimethyl- and N-Acetylaminoacetophenones

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SOV/79-30-1-7/78

of electron theory of organic molecules and their state in solutions. There are 6 figures; 3 tables; and 6 references, 4 German, 1 Soviet, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: Bogert, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 46, 1703, 1913.

ASSOCIATION: Central Laboratory of the Khar'kov Plant for Dental Materials and Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute (Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Khar'kovskogo zavoda zubovrachebnykh materialov i Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

Card 4/4

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; TARASYUK, T.S.; POLYAKOV, V.P.; IZMAYLOV, N.A.

Polarographic determination of glyoxylic acid. Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.2:231-233 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo i Khar'kovskiy zavod zubovrachebnykh materialov.
(Glyoxylic acid)

DMITRIYEVA, V.N., DZYUBA, N.P.

Determination of polymerization accelerators by titration in nonaqueous medium. Zav.lab. 26 no.7:813-814 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod zubovrachebnykh materialov i Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Polymerization)

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; TARASYUK, T.S.; IZMAYLOV, N.A.

Polarographic study of glyoxylic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.7:2415-2421 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Glyoxylic acid)

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, T.A.; BELOUS, G.G.

Polarographic determination of 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine. Zhur. anal. khim. 16 no. 4:477-482 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Monocrystals and Highly Pure Materials, Khar'kov.
(Pyridine) (Polarography)

DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; NOVIK, Ye.Yu.

Polarographic determination of methyl acrylate. Zav. lab. 27 no. 4:395-396 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod zubovrachebnykh materialov.
(Acrylic acid)

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; BATOVSKAYA, T.A.

Polarographic determination of acenaphthylene in polymers. Zhur.-anal.khim. 17 no.1:109-112 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Monocrystals, Scintillators and Highly Pure Materials.
(Acenaphthylene) (Polymers) (Polarography)

MEL'NIK, L.A.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; SHKODINA, I.A.; BEZUGLYY, V.D.

Determination of β-acetyltetralin by polarography. Zhur.anal. khim. 17 no.6:754-758 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Khar'kov.

(Acetonaphthone) (Polarography)

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Ye.A.; SHKODINA, I.A.

Polarographic study of p-acetylbiphenyl and p-acetyl-p'-fluorobiphenyl. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:2770-2777 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Acetophenone) (Polarography)

ALEKSEYEVA, T.A.; BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; ZUBKOVA, V.S.

Polymerization kinetics of 2-methyl-5vinylpyridine studied by the polarographic method. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.9:1382-1387 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.M.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Ye.A.

Polarographic study of p-nitrodiphenyl. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.1:126-130 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Monocrystals, Scintillating Materials and Highly Pure Chemical Substances, Kharkov.

(Biphenyl) (Polarography)

S/075/63/018/003/004/006
E071/E436

AUTHORS: Bezuglyy, V.D., Dmitriyeva, V.N., Mel'nik, L.A. Preobrazhenskaya, Ye.A., Shkodina, I.A., Mil'ner, R.S. Dovgosheya, M.I., Dykhanova, A.S.

TITLE: Polarographic control of the individual stages of the synthesis of some monomers

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v.18, no.3, 1963, 385-395

TEXT: A study was made of the polarographic behavior of 4-acetyldiphenyl and its chloro-, fluoro-, hydroxy- and methoxy-4' derivatives as well as β-acetyltetralin (which are intermediate products in the synthesis of 4-vinyldiphenyl), its derivatives and β-vinyltetralin. A method was also developed of the polarographic determination of these compounds in reaction mixtures after acetylation, after reduction of acetylderivatives into corresponding carbinols and in industrial products. The method was checked on synthetic mixtures containing various proportions of the substances under examination with satisfactory results. Similarly, polarographic behavior of 4-diphenylaldehyde and 4-phenylcinnamic acid (intermediates in the synthesis of 4-vinyldiphenyl) and 4-nitrodiphenyl (intermediate in the synthesis of

Card 1/2

Polarographic control ...

halogen containing monomers of the vinyldiphenyl series) was studied. Methods of quantitative determination of these compounds in the reaction mixture were developed. All the methods were successfully used for the control of the synthesis of 4-vinyldiphenyl and β-vinyltetralin and their derivatives. There are 6 figures and 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintilllyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh veshchestv, Khar'kov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Monocrystals, Scintillating Materials and Highly Pure Substances, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

DMITRIYEVA, V. N.

L 10613-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3001025 S/0075/63/018/005/0654/0656

AUTHOR: Ponomarev, Yu. P.; Dmitryyeva, V. N.; Bezugly*y, V. D. 71

TITLE: Determination of N-vinylcarbazole in its polymers

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 18, no. 5, 1963, 654-656

TOPIC TAGS: N-vinylcarbazole, mercuric acetate, methanol, acetic acid, chloroform, dichlorethane

ABSTRACT: The method developed for quantitatively determining N-vinylcarbazole in its polymers or in copolymers with methyl methacrylate comprises of reacting the compound with mercuric acetate in methanol. The liberated acetic acid is titrated with alkali solution with phenolphthalein; the -OCH sub 3 (from methanol) and the -HgOCOCH sub 3 added to the vinyl group in the compound analyzed. Chloroform or dichlorethane may be used as additional solvents

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionny*kh materialov i vy*sokochisty*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Kharkov (All-Union Scientific research institute for monocrystals, scintillation materials and high-purity chemical substances).

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019510 S/0075/64/019/003/0389/0392

AUTHOR: Dmitriyeva, V. N.; Meshkova, O. V.; Bezugly*y, V. D.

TITLE: Polarographic determination of dicyclohexylperhydroxydicarbonate

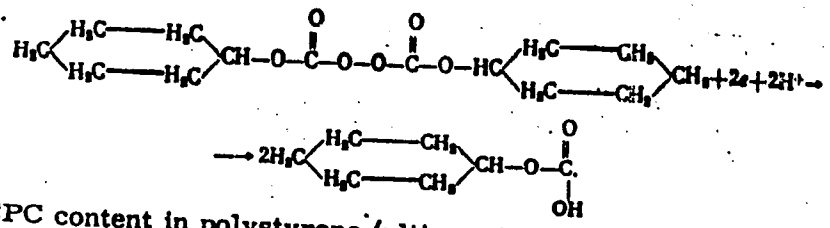
SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 3, 1964, 389-392

TOPIC TAGS: dicyclohexylperhydroxydicarbonate, polarography, determination, quantitative analysis, free radical polymerization initiator

ABSTRACT: The polarographic characteristics of dicyclohexylperhydroxydicarbonate (CPC), which is used as an initiator in free radical polymerization, have been established and a method was developed for the determination of CPC in polystyrene. The value of the diffusion current of CPC is a linear function of its concentration; the diffusion current constants have a constant value. The number of electrons involved in the electrode reaction is approximately two. The following is proposed as the equation showing the reduction of CPC:

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019510



The CPC content in polystyrene (ultimately dissolved in benzene-methanol solution of NH_4NO_3) can be determined quantitatively by comparison with a calibrated graph of polarographic currents. For CPC concentrations of more than 0.2% the method is accurate within the error of the polarographic method; for smaller concentrations, it is less accurate. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 2 figures and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionny*kh materialov, i osobo chisty*kh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Khar'kov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Monocrystals, Scintillating Materials and Chemical Substances of Special Purity)

SUBMITTED: 29May63 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; MESHKOVA, O.V.; BEZUGLYY, V.D.

Polarographic determination of dicyclohexylperocydicarbonate. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.3:389-392 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Khar'kov.

L 14526-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 AFWL/SSD/ASD(m)-3 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5001431 S/0075/64/019/008/1033/1035

AUTHOR: Bezuglyy, V. D.; Preobrazhenskaya, Ye. A.; Dmitriyeva, V. N.

TITLE: Polarographic determination of tetraphenyltin in polystyrene and polyvinyl chloride

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 8, 1964, 1033-1035

TOPIC TAGS: polarographic analysis, organotin compound, tin, polymer, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride

Abstract: A method was developed for the quantitative determination of tetraphenyltin in polystyrene and polyvinyl chloride, based on the oxidation of the tin-containing polymer with a mixture of hydrogen peroxide, sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, followed by the polarography of quadrivalent tin. The accuracy of the determination of tetraphenyltin in tin-containing polystyrene was $\pm 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$, in polyvinyl chloride $8 \cdot 10^{-4}$; relative errors $\pm 2.5\%$ and 2.20%, respectively. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

Card 1/2

L 14526-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001431

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh [illegible] Khar'kov [illegible] Scientific Research Institute of [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 10May63 ENCL: 00 [illegible]

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 007 JPRS

Card 1/2

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; SHKODINA, I.A.; MEL'NIK, L.A.

Polarographic study of the series of 4-acetylbiphenyl derivatives.
Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:376-383 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; PONOMAREV, Yu.P.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.

Separate determination of styrene and α-methylstyrene by the polarographic method. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.7:881-889 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Monocrystals, Scintillating Materials and Highly Pure Chemical Substances, Kharkov.

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Ye.A.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.

Polarographic determination of tetraphenyltin in polystyrene and polyvinyl chloride. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.8:1033-1035 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, stsintillyatsionnykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Khar'kov.

DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; KONONENKO, L.V.; HEZHOGLYY, V.D.

Effect of structure on half-wave potentials of aromatic aldehyde anils. Teoret. i eksper. khim. 1 no.4:456-461 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, Khar'kov.

BEZUGLYY, V.D.; DMITRIYEVA, V.N.; SKVORTSOVA, L.V.

Use of polarographic technique in studying the reaction of aniline with benzaldehyde and its derivatives. Kin.i kat. 6 no.4:737-740 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov, Khar'kov.

18h27
S/064/62/000/005/002/002
B144/B138

16.8300

AUTHORS: Labutin, A. L., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Mal'shina, L. P., Dmitriyeva, V. P.

TITLE: Corrosion of steels in butyl acrylate and acrylonitrile

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 5, 1962, 67-68

TEXT: The studies were undertaken in connection with the production of rubber by emulsion polymerization of commercial butyl acrylate (I) (containing 1 % of hydroquinone and 0.12-3.0 % of acrylic acid) and 97 % acrylonitrile (II). The corrosion of carbon steel Ст.3 (St.3), chromium steel Х13 (Kh13) and Ni-Cr steel 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T) was studied at room and working temperatures in the liquid and gas phases and at the interface. (I) St.3 can be used with standard I, but if the acrylic acid concentration exceeds 3 % 1Kh18N9T should be used. In a 100-hr test at 98°C in aqueous solutions of acrylic acid (3.0-0.1 % by weight) the corrosion rate of St.3 was from 4.88 to 22.55 mm/year, but 1Kh18N9T was resistant. Except for the Ni-Cr steel, agitation increased the corrosion rate. (II) Commercial II is neutral and noncorrosive, but becomes acid and

Card 1/2

Corrosion of steels in butyl...

slightly corrosive when boiled or agitated. Normally St.3 can be used; with high-purity products, however, Ni-Cr or Cr steels are recommended for precision parts. Further tests revealed that even corrosion-resistant steels are affected, if they are only in contact with the vapor. This can be prevented by greasing. 1Kh18N9T proved to be fully resistant. The polymerization was not affected. There are 4 tables.

X

GLAZOV, A.A.; DZHELEPOV, V.P.; DMITRIYEVSKIY, V.P.; ZAMOLODCHIKOV, B.I.; KOL'GA, V.V.; KROPIN, A.A.; ONISHCHENKO, L.M.; SHVABE, Ye.

Effect of a space charge on the frequency of free oscillations of particles in an isochronous cyclotron. Atom. energ. 15 no.3:205-209 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Cyclotron) (Oscillations)

SHUMAYEV, V.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NEVSKAYA, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHANINA, T.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; DMITRIYEVA, V.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOLKOV, D.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHIGRINA, T.A., khimik

Waste waters from the Leninogorsk Polymetallic Combine and their effect on the open water reservoirs of the city. Gig. i san. 28 no.7:69-73 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., prof.

Morphological changes in the process of healing wounds of the maxillofacial region in acute (experimental) radiation injury. Trudy TSIU 64:151-161 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SEMENOV, S.M.

Agar diffusion method for the determination of small quantities of polymyxin M. Antibiotiki 9 no.1:84-88 Ja '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

DMITRIYEVA, V. S.

33493. Yazennaya Bolezn' Po Sektsionnym Dannym. Trudy Kurskogo Hos. Med. In-ta, T. 11, Vyp. 2, 1948, c. 105-08

SO: Letopis'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

PA 1/50T51

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis Jul/Aug 49
Infectious Diseases

"Reports on the Clinicoanatomical Conferences of the Clinics of the Kursk Medical Institute and Kursk Oblast Clinical Hospital in Connection With the Chair of Pathoanatomy for 1944 - 1948," V. S. Dmitriyeva, Secy of Conference, 4 1/3 pp

"Arkh Patol" No 4

Briefly describes cases of respiratory diseases, tuberculosis, diseases of circulatory and digestive organs, kidney and bladder diseases, hematopoietic diseases, infectious diseases, tumors, and miscellaneous diseases. Dir, Kursk 1/50T51

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis (Cont'd) Jul/Aug 49

Med Inst: Prof P. D. Yal'yev. Head Physician, Kursk Oblast Clinical Hosp: I. G. Miroshnik. Chief, Chair of Pathomat: A. S. Brumberg.

1/50T51

DMITRIYEVA, V. S.

BRUMBERG, A.S.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S.

Cardiac modifications in malignant tumors. Arkh.pat., Moskva 13 no.3:82-83 May-June 51. (CLML 21:1)

1. Of the Department of Pathological Anatomy (Head--Prof.A.S. Brumberg), Kursk Medical Institute (Director--Prof, G.Ye. Ostroverkhov).

DMITRIYEVA, K. S.

Primary myxosarcoma of the heart. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no.8:84-85 Aug 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Of the Department of Pathological Anatomy (Head -- Prof. A. S. Brumberg), Kursk Medical Institute.

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Classification of scars of the face and neck following thermal and chemical burns; indications for conservative and operative therapies. Stomatologiia no.4:34-40 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. prof. Mikhel'son) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P.Lebedeva) i iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Priorov)

(FACE, wounds and injuries,
burns, chem. & thermal, ther. of scars, indic.)
(NECK, wounds and injuries,
burns, chem. & thermal, ther. of scars, indic.)
(BURNS,
face & neck, chem. & thermal, ther. of scars, indic.)
(CICATRIX,
face & neck, after chem. & thermal burns, ther., indic.)

RUSANOV, Sergey Andreyevich; DMITRIYEVA,V.S., redaktor; ROMANOVA,Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[What a nurse in surgical wards should know] Chto dolzhna znat' sanitarka khirurgicheskogo otdeleniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1955. 51 p. (MLRA 9:2)
(SURGICAL NURSING)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.

MIKHEL'SON, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; VARSHAVSKIY, Lev Osipovich; DMITRIYEVA, V.S., redaktor; YEVDOKIMOVA, Z.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Differential diagnosis of malignant tumors of the jaw] Diferentsial'naia diagnostika zlokachestvennykh opukholei cheliustei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1955. 97 p. (MLRA 8:10) [Microfilm]

(JAWS--CANCER)

DMITRIYEVA,V.S.

[Scars on the face and neck caused by the thermal and chemical burns and their surgical treatment.] Rubtsy litsa i shei posle termicheskikh i khimicheskikh ozhogov i ikh khirurgicheskoe lechenie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 138 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (SKIN GRAFTING)

MIKHEL'SON, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, professor; DMITRIYEVA, V.S., redaktor; GAHERIAND, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Injuries to the face and jaws and their treatment] Povrezhdeniia litsa i cheliustei i ikh lechenie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1956. 86 p. (MIRA 9:11)
(JAWS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(FACE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Postoperative deformations following surgery for harelip. Stomatologiia 35 no.2:33-36 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

maxillo-facial

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav.-prof. N.N.Mikhel'son) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.

(NOSE--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)
(LIPS--SURGERY)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., kand.med.nauk; FOMICHEVA, Ye.U., kand.med.nauk

Work of the Maxillofacial Department of the Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedia of the Ministry of Public Health of the U.S.S.R. in 1954-1955. Stomatologiia 36 no.1:77-78 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:1)
(FACE--SURGERY)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.

T-6

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blodd Circulation. The Heart.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 46062

Author : Dmitriyeva, V.S.

Inst : Kursk Institute of Medicine.

Title : Experimental Carditis in Dogs in Conditions of a Modified Blood Circulation.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Kurskiy med. in-t, 1956, vyp. 11, 221-225.

Abstract : In the area between the femoral artery and vein, anastomasis was performed in 9 dogs. Seven of the survived dogs were put under observation for a period of 1 month to 1 year. All dogs weresensitized with horse serum (each received 5 ml for a 5-day period); two weeks later, a resolving dose of the serum was introduced, and after 5 more days, 1 ml of a streptococcus auratus culture

Card 1/2

S

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Pathological Anatomy.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 2, 1959, No 7656

Author : Dmitriyeva, V S.
Inst : Kursk Medical Institute
Title : Age Group Peculiarities of Pathologo-Anatomical Changes in Rheumatism.

Orig Pub: Sb. tr Kurskiy med. in-t, 1956, vyp. 11, 230-234

Abstract: The greatest mortality of rheumatism was discovered in males in the ages of 20-30 years, in females of 40-50 years. In early childhood, individuals perish more frequently of annexed bronchopneumonia; later - of cardio-vascular insufficiency. Isolated affection of mitral valve is found before 10 and after 30 years of

Card : 1/2

Country : USSR
Category: Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Pathological Anatomy.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 2, 1959, No 7656

age. Until 10 years of age the insufficiency of the mitral valve is usually prevalent; in other age groups the insufficiency is combined with stenosis. Until 10 years of age, verrucous endocarditis with small verrucas is more frequently observed; later, recurrent verrucous endocarditis is prevalent. Exudative component is also more clearly expressed in younger age. -- B.B. Shul'man-Satin

Card : 2/2

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.

DMITRIEVA, V.S. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) " Problems of Pathological Anatomy and the Pathogenesis of Rheumatism and Lingering Septic Endocarditis". Mos, 1957, 21 pp (Min of Pub Health USSR. Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians). 200 copies. (KL, 10-58, 121).

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.

BUYANOVSKIY, I.S., DMITRIYEVA, V.S., CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M., SEMENOV, S.M. ANDREYEVA, N.A.

In vitro studies on the characteristics of the new antibiotic actinoxanthin [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.1:27-30 Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,
actinoxanthine, on Micrococcus pyogenes (Rus))
(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS, effects.
same)
(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, effect of drugs on,
actinoxanthine (Rus))

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 14 Vol 13/5 Radiology May 59

907. PRIMARY TREATMENT AND HEALING OF INCISED WOUNDS OF THE MANDIBULAR REGION IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF ACUTE RADIATION INJURY. (EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH) (Russian text) - Dmitrieva V. S. - STOMATOLOGIJA (Mosk.) 1958, 1 (35-38) Tables 1

Rabbits were exposed to whole-body roentgen irradiation (200, 400, 600 r, measured in air; factors: 180 kv., filter 0.5 cm. Cu, FSD 80-120 cm.). The experiment included 70 animals with 1-7 rabbits in a group. Immediately after irradiation, incisions in the mandibular regions were made. The general treatment started next day: glucose and saline injection, ascorbic acid, vit. B_1 and B_2, calcium gluconate, vit. B_{12} and penicillin - the latter if needed. The following examinations were performed: morphology of the peripheral blood; dye-injections of the vessels in the region of the wound; histological examination of tissues excised from the wound-surroundings. Surgical treatment of the wound was performed immediately, or after 24 or 48 hr., or 12 or 25 days post irradiation; controls were untreated. The author stresses the varying radiosensitivities of the animals. Their fate was further influenced by the dose of radiation and the depth of the wound. Surgical treatment of the wound was often an apparent traumatic factor, negatively influencing the course of the disease; it was obvious in the group of animals irradiated with 600 r. The author's opinion is that surgical treatment of wounds (excision and suture) must be avoided in heavily irradiated subjects, where all care must be

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., SEMENOV, S.M.

Basic conditions and elaboration of methods for determining the activity of new antibiotics. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:92-96 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Laboratoriya mikrobiologicheskikh metodov kontrolya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,
determ. of activity (Rus))

LEVITAN, Kh.N., prof.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S., dotsent; SMOLYAK, Z.S., assistent

Clinical and anatomical characteristics of diffuse kidney diseases. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.13:334-337 '58. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. Kh.N.Levitan) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. -- prof. A.S.Brumberg) Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIDNEYS--DISEASES)

DMITRIYEVA, V. S.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/6 Surgery June 59

3030. (878) THE CHANGES IN THE VASCULAR SYSTEM OF THE WOUNDS AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF ACUTE RADIATION SICKNESS (Russian text) - Dmitrieva V. S. - EKSPER. KHIR. 1958, 5 (41-46) Illus. 3

End results of surgical treatment of wounds following combined irradiation lesions are directly proportional to the irradiation dose, i.e. to the degree of the acute radiation lesion and to the period elapsing between the lesion and the surgical treatment of the wound. Whatever the dosage the best results are seen when the surgical treatment is undertaken 24 hr. following the trauma (the latent period) and on the 25th-30th day (the period of convalescence). With small irradiation doses (200-400 r.) surgical treatment may be resorted to at any period; this treatment consists in placing sutures on the wound edges, in plastics with adjacent tissues, in the free grafting of skin and in creating Filatov's grafts. This may be done during the period of the primary reaction (3-6 hr.), after 48 hr. (the latent period); and at the height of the radiation sickness (12th-15th day). With large doses (600 r.) only the primary, the delayed primary and the secondary sutures may be placed. The changes in the vascular system surrounding the wound, at different periods, consist in the following: In the period of primary reactions (3-6 hr.) the vessels are dilated, atypical, with large doses their continuity is destroyed. During the latent period the changes in the vascular system after 24 and 48 hr. vary. After 24 hr. the vessels are contracted, not atypical and intact. After 48 hr. they are widely dilated, atypical and partly destroyed. With the radiation sickness at its height (12-15 days) the vessels are dilated, the greater the dose (600 r.) the greater the changes. During convalescence (25-30 days) the vascular system surrounding the wound reverts to normal, the number of vessels increases, atypical structure gradually disappears but vascular dilatation persists, especially with higher irradiation doses. The above changes in the vascular system provide a clue for the most auspicious time for surgery.

(IX, 14, 18*)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; KOLOGRIVOVA, V.P.

New culture media for determining antibiotic activity. Med.prom. 12 no.4:41-43 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Initial treatment and healing of cut wounds of the jaws accompanied by different degrees of acute radiation sickness. Stomatologiia 37 no.1:35-38 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.M.Mikhel'son) i kafedry klinicheskoy anatomii i operativnoy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR B.V.Ognev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Priorov)
(WOUNDS) (RADIATIONS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

DMITRIYEVA, V. S.

According to Protocol No 19, 11 June 1960, the Higher Certification Commission confirms the following in the academic degree of Doctor of Sciences.

DMITRIYEVA, VALENTINA STANISLAVOVNA awarded the degree of doctor of medical sciences on the basis of the defense, on 25 May 1959, in the Soviet of the Central Institute of Advanced Training of Physicians.

SO: Byulleten' Ministerstva Vysshego i Srednego Spetsial'nogo Obrazovaniya SSSR, March 1961; JPRS: 8827, 28 August 1961, Unclassified

DMITRIYEVA, V. S., Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "The clinical aspects and surgical treatment of wounds to the maxillary region in acute radiation injury (under experimental conditions)". Moscow, 1959. 15 pp (Min Health USSR, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 170)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SEMENOV, S.M.

Determining the biological activity of polimyxin by the agar diffusion method. Antibiotiki 4 no.6:92-96 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Laboratoriya mikrobiologicheskikh metodov kontrolya (zaveduyushchiy A.Ye. Telyakina) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol.)

18 (7), 24 (4)

AUTHORS: Belostotskaya, P. L., Dmitriyeva, V. S., Longinov, M. F.

SOV/32-25-5-12/56

TITLE: Roentgen Method for the Control of the Depth of Decarbonization of High-speed Steel (Rentgenovskiy metod kontrolya glubiny obezuglerozhivaniya bystrorezhushchey stali)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 558-559 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: (Ref 1) describes a roentgenographic method of determining the decarbonization depth of carbon-containing steel types. It is based on the statement that the degree of tetragonalness of the martensite lattice, which forms after hardening, increases with the carbon content. The applicability of this method for determinations of this kind on high-speed steels R 9 and R 18 was tested in the case under review. Samples cut from rods (diameter 10-50 mm and thickness 10-12 mm) were repeatedly pickled after a pre-treatment. After each pickling, a roentgenogram was taken with an instrument SK-3 of the construction (Ref 3) by focusing on the (110)-(011) martensite line. The roentgenograms were submitted to photometry with a microphotometer MF-4. In conformity with measuring results, diagrams were plotted of the martensite line width as

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depending on the depth of the pickled layer (Fig 1). The diagram shows that with all samples beginning with a depth of from 0.1 to 0.2 mm, the width of the (110)-(011) line attains a maximum and then remains constant. If this value is regarded as the decarbonization depth, it amounts to only 1/5 to 1/8 of the values obtained according to Sadovskiy's method (Table 1). Thus, the method applied for carbon-containing steels may not be used for high-speed steels. This was substantiated by corresponding experiments (Fig 2). Further experiments showed that X-ray analyses, on the basis of the line (111) of the residual austenite, may be used along with Sadovskiy's method as an additional control of the high-speed steel decarbonization depth, as both methods yield the same results (apart from some cases (Table 2)). There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Zlatoust Metallurgical Works)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, Leningradskiy pr., d.75-A, kv.35)

Clinical course of wounds of the maxillary region in acute radiation injury; experimental study. Vest.rent.i rad. 34 no.2:52-56 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.M. Mikhel'son), kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i klinicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR B.V. Ognev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR N.N. Priorov).

(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.
on healing of exper. perimaxillary wds. in rabbits (Rus))
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, exper.
eff.of radiation sickness on healing of perimaxillary wds. in rabbits (Rus))

KOZLOVA, A.V., prof. (Moskva, Leningradskiy pr., d.75a, kv.85); DMITRIYEVA, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Skin grafting in the treatment of radiation injuries of the soft tissues. Vest.rent.i rad. 34 no.5:23-28 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgenoradiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - dots. I.G. Lagunova) i TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - deyystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Priorov).
(RADIATION INJURY surgery)
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Plastic surgery of wounds of the maxillary region with Filatov's flap and free skin grafts in acute radiation disease. Stomatologiia 38 no.3:36-39 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedr chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. - prof.N.M. Mikhel'son), operativnoy khirurgii i klinicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof.B.V.Ognev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof.N.N.Priorov).
(SKIN GRAFTING) (RADIATION SICKNESS)

GERSHENOVICH, G.M.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S.

Types of helminths and the extent of helminth infection in Krasnovodsk. Zdrav. Turk. 4 no.6:29-30 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Krasnovodskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach - G.M.Gershenovich).
(KRASNOVODSK—WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SEMENOV, S.M.

Biological method for the determination of fumagillin activity. Antibiotiki 5 no.4:46-50 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Laboratoriya mikrobiologicheskikh metodov kontrolya antibiotikov (zav. A.Ye. Tebyakina) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov.

(ANTIBIOTICS)

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; DELOVA, I.D.; GERMANOVA, K.I.; SAVEL'YEVA, A.M.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.; MAMIOFE, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; PETROVA, M.A.; KOROLEVA, V.A.; NAVASHIN, S.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; VASILENKO, O.S.; YEFREMOVA, S.A.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; VEYS, R.A.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SEMENOV, S.M.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Polymycin, a new antibiotic from the streptotricin group. Antibiotiki 5 no.6:5-10 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, kafedra mikrobiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(ANTIBIOTICS)

GERSHENOVICH, G.M.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S.

Two outbreaks of typhoid fever having one way of diffusion.
Zdrav. Turk. 5 no.1:14-15 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Krasnovodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavvrach - G.M.Gershenovich).
(KRASNOVODSK--TYPHOID FEVER)

KHOKHLOV, A.S.; SILAYEV, A.B.; STEPANOV, V.M.; YULIKOVA, Ye.P.; TROSHKO, Ye.V.; LEVIN, Ye.D.; MAMIOFE, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; CHI CHAN-TSIN [Ch'ih Ch'ang-Ch'ing]; SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; IL'INSKAYA, S.A.; ROSSOVSKAYA, V.S.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SEMENOV, S.M.; VEYS, R.A.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; RUBTSOVA, L.K.

A new type of polymyxin, polymyxin M. Antibiotiki 5 no.1:3-9 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov i laboratoriya khimii belka i antibiotikov khimicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(POLYMIXIN)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., doktor med.nauk; KOVALEVSKIY, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk

Changes in the eye in neurofibromatosis (Recklinghausen's disease). Vest.oft. no.6:53-58 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. TSentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (Moskva).
(NEUROFIBROMATOSIS) (EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; RYBAKOV, A.I.; LANDAU-TYLKINA, S.P., red.; CHULKOV, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Treatment of injuries to the jaws in acute radiation sickness in an experiment]Lechenie travmy cheliustei pri ostroi luchevoi bolezni v eksperimente. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 180 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(RADIATION SICKNESS)
(JAWS--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

SIVAK, F.P.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SPASSKAYA, I.S.

Use of the phage titer growth reaction for detecting bacterial carriers of typhoid fever. Zdrav.Turk. 6 no.4:12-14 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Krasnovodskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach G.M.Gershenovich).

(BACTERIOPHAGE) (TYPHOID FEVER)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SEMENOV, S.M.

Determination of the biological activity of polymyxin. Antibiotiki 7 no.6:560-562 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Laboratoriya mikrobiologicheskikh metodov kontrolya antibiotikov (zav. A.Ye. Tebyakina) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov.
(POLYMYXIN)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., doktor med.nauk

Dynamics of the change in the vascular system of Filatov's tubed pedicles in acute radiation injury (in an experiment). Stomatologiia 41 no.4:37-39 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. - V.S.Dmitriyeva) i operativnoy khirurgii i klinicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. B.V.Ognev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (SKIN GRAFTING)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., prof.

Neurofibromatosis of the face (Recklinghausen's disease). Trudy TSIU 64:101-109 '63.

Blood supply of transplanted skin flaps in acute (experimental) radiation injury. Ibid.:134-142

Effect of removal of the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion on healing wounds in acute (experimental) radiation injury. Ibid.:143-150

Shock and its clinical manifestations in diseases and injuries of the maxillofacial region. Ibid.:214-219 (MIRA 17:5)

DMITRIYEVA, V.S., prof.

Fibrous dysplasia of the mandible. Stomatologiia 42 no.3:96-97 My-Je '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. M.D. Kovrigina).

DMITRIYEVA, V.S.

Plastic surgery in treating recurrent tumors of the facial skin and scalp following radiotherapy. Trudy TSIU 62:62-68 '63.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (zav. prof. N.M.Mikhel'son) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

4 USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultures. K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15395

Author : G.S. Syvorotkin, Ye.A. Dmitriyeva

Inst : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Railfoad Transportation.

Title : Contribution to the Problem of Fertilizer Application in Forest Nurseries.
(K voprosu primeneniya udobrennıy v lesopitomnikakh).

Orig Pub : TR. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. transp., 1957, vyp. 129, 172-182

Abstract : Experiments on fertilizer application were made at the permanent nursery located in the Novogireyevskiy Forest Nursery of the Moscow-Kursk-Donbas Railroad in 1953. It was established that mineral fertilizers (40 kilograms per hectare of N, P_2O_5, K_2O) on a line ground had a very

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USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultures. K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15395

positive effect on the growth and development of box elder saplings. The effect of fertilization on the saplings of the small-leaved lime tree and the mountain ash was quite small. The application of lime (2/3 hydrolitic acidity) without mineral fertilizers had a negative effect on all three species. The unpropitious acition of lime was overcome in the meple by using boracic fertilizers (2 kg of boron for each 1 hectare).

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